CINCINNATI.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Convention.

Blaine, Jewell, Morton, Bristow, Conkling, Hayes and Hartranft Nominated

The Balloting To Take Place To-Day.

ENTHUSIASTIC NOMINATION SPEECHES.

Decisions as to the Contested Delegations.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

A Non-Sectarian, Protection and Hard Money Platform.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLANK.

Comic Speech of a Colored Delegate from Georgia.

The scenes of yesterday were re-enacted in the streets this morning, and all the avenues leading to the Convention hall were filled with crowds of people, who cheered the several delegations, and especially those ac-companied by bands, as they passed along. Just at the its appearance on Elm street which spectators at first supposed was a Conk or Blaine demonstration. It was pre-by three gentlemen on horseback, ked as if they would have been happier if they rould have felt more secure in their saddles, and who were followed by a good brass band and by a large number of men wearing showy scarfs and badges and bearing a number of flags, with one imposing banner. As the latter clung to the flag staff for want of a breath of air to lift it the crowds gathered outside the hall were unable to see its device and knew not for which a German singing society on its way to a celebration, and caring more for good lager than for the struggles of the politicians over the Presidential nomination. Phere was a larger attendance in the victors' seats and galleries to-day than yesterday. The president ap-peared in his seat promptly at eleven o'clock in the same light grey suit he wore when first conducted to sho chair. As Mr. McPherson's appointment as pre-siding officer was entirely unanticipated by him it was supposed that he had been caught unprepared both in to the great republican gathering in the conadhered to so faithfully by chairmen of conventions, opera singers and ushers. Probably the presiding officer's indifference to outward show detracted some what from the usual dignified appearance of such a body, but as he proceeded to despatch the business of the Convention in a purely business manner, and plunged right into the work at once, the matwas soon forgotten. Mr. McPherson, having made him perfectly familiar with Parliamenta rules, but his old habits as a clerk lead him to be co antly on his feet explaining points to the delegates in

was better attended than that of yesterday, there being about 6,000 people altogether in the building. A very slight sprinkling of female attire appeared to brighten the galleries and the seats for invited guests in the rear of the platform, Mrs. E. D. Morgan and the handsome wife of Marshall O. Roberts being the only ladies who wile of Marshail O. Roberts being the only ladies who have been constant in their attendance on the Convention. The guest seats were well filled with about 1,000 persons, prominent among whom were the New Yorkers attending the Convention in an unofficial capacity. General Arthur's robust figure was seen flanked by the slight form of District Attorney Bilss. Governor Morgan flitted about between the guests' scats and the delegates' st his wire; Coloner Schuyler Crosby was in the re-served seats, but was constantly pressing to the body of the hall doing active service and rendering advice and suggestions to the Conkling forces on the floor. A fringe of liberals sat just below the principal Conkpress a criminal and too honest to pigeombile or de-leat an indictment against a political friend. General Stager, the Superintendent of the Western Union Tele-graph lines, was on the platform, superintending the the proceedings of the Convention on the very instant of their enactment. Fred Douglass, looking disap-pointed at not being on the floor, was nonored with a in the debate. Like a war borse he seemed to snuff the battle from afar, and to cry, "Ha, ha." The galleries and the seats in the rear of the delegates were well packed with men who evidently came for a purpose. They were the claquers of the occasion, whose duty it was, at the proper time, to shout and yell and stamp their ber of these useful gentlemen, whose expenses are

quently delivered with outstretched arms. It was a good idea to select one of that religion for the occasion good idea to select one of that religion for the occasion as an evidence of the liberality of the party on all other points except the butbear of Catholicism. If the Puritan blood of republicanism would revolt against a prayer delivered by a Roman Catholic bishop it is evident the party is not illiberal in any other direction. Woman's suffrage had the honors of the occasion so far as they are involved in the proceedings. Scarcely was the prayer consingled before massachusetts begged to remind the as-sembled republicans that there was an agritation on that subject in the land and proposed that the Conven-uon aboutd listen to Mrs. Sarah Spencer, who was prepared to prove to the world in her own person the

not prepossess the Convention in her lavor and did not give the subject the charm of personal splender or

brilliancy in its advocate. It is true that a woman of genius cannot always be beautiful: but, then, Mrs. Spencer was not a woman of genius, and one or the other—genius or beauty—is indispensable in the advocate of such a cause, Mrs. Spencer is a woman of uncertain age, sharp features, acidulous, without distinction in any respect whatever, commonplace in appearance and speech, and when she had spoken her little speech, without anything in it, she wafted herself back to the handless seat, and that was the end of the incident. Massachusetts had demonstrated, Mrs. Spencer had spoken, and woman suffrage was, perhaps, just where it was before, for she did not convince enemies, she did not please friends and she diagusted the indifferent. When the roport of brilliancy in its advocate. It is true that a woman o

THE COMMITTEE ON RULES
came in it became at once evident that there was to something of a fight. It was supposed that the battle would come on the rule which prevented the changing of any votes after they had once been east and before the announcement of the result. This was supposed to be the objectionable point to the Blaine men, who have been said to expect to elect their candidate by a process familiar to the politicians—namely, by the sudden turning over just before the announcement of the result of two or three delegations' which generally has the effect of bringing the whole Convention over to a candidate in a body, just as flock of sheep, when three or four make their was through a hole in the fence, follow their leaders in stampede. But the fight came in a different direction.
The Blaine forces let that rule pass, but objected to the
one which provided that the platform should be adopted before the candidate was nominated. A dele-gate from Maine moved to strike out this provision so that a ballot might be taken as soon as the contested seals had been disposed of. A warm debate sprung up on this motion to change the report and Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, made a good hit by asking

platform should be laid down before the candidate was placed on it, and saggested that when the resolutions had been adopted the list of aspirants for the nomination might be considerably narrowed. As the Maine men saw at once that this introductory skirmish was going against them they prudently withdrew their motion and the rules were passed as reported.

Under them no change can be made in a vote for a candidate after it has been recorded and before the announcement of the result has been made. While the report was being read and discussed Speaker James W. Husted, of New York, officiated as reading secretary, and his loud, clear voice, reaching to every part of the hall, united with his intimate knowledge of parliamentary rules and his executive quickness, greatly facilitated the and his executive quickness, greatly facilitated the business of the Convention. This was not, however, the only attempt at amending the report of the Com-mittee on Rules. Rhode Island stirred the hilarity of the Convention with

The proposition that a recess of thirty minutes should be taken between the bailots was made by Mr. Dutcher, of New York, and was received jeeringly as a proposition intended to afford every facility to people who wished to sell out. Whereupon Rhode Island proposed to add that the chairman of each delegation should be ordered uce. This was regarded as a black eye for New York,

When the Committee on Credentials reported, which was the next business before the Convention, a heated debate arose on the presentation of a minority report

The majority had decided to admit the anti-Spencer delegates from that State and the minority proposed to let the Spencer side in. Indiana took up the cudgel for Spencer and it soon became evident that the strug gle was one between Blaine on one side and Morton and Conking on the other side. The twenty votes o Alabama, if the majority report should be adopted, would count for Blaine, or at least sixteen of them, while Morton would get them all at first and Conkling afterward, if the miliority should succeed in getting the Spencer delegates admitted. The chairman of the committee justified the action of the majority and then Indiana went for his scalp. The energy of Indiana appeared at first to be likely to carry would be odd if 700 men could come to-gether anywhere and deliberate for two or three days

a dapper, well combed personage who had not much to say on the merits of the subject, but who informed the company how dearly he loved beautiful Ohio, his native State; also the sunny South, the home of his adoption; which sunny South he and a carpet bag had the chonor to represent in this Convention. He would have continued with ornaic references to the bird of freedom and other nice ornate references to the bird of freedom and other nice points like that but the Convention coughed it down. It is to the credit of the body that this hifalutin advocacy of the Spencer delegation materially damaged its cause. As some Western man hinted there was too much eloquence and too little sense in it. In the course of his remarks this amplitious orator made a slighting allusion to Greeley in exceedingly bad taste. It was met by a storm of hisres proceeding from the body of the Convention as well as from the galleries and the seats of the invited guests. The rebuke thus administered to an assailant of a pure, honorable and able man, a true-hearted republican, whose memory is addininstered to an assaular of a pire, nonorasis and able man, a true-hearted republican, whose memory is justly revered by all who knew him, whether political friend or foe, reflected honor on the Convention. As soon as the true inwardness of the Alabama struggle was properly understood the process of voting as the roll was called was watched with the most intense anxicty. When the result was announced and it was see that Blaine had won the cheering was immense and

vania casting her fifty-eight votes for the admission of the Spencer delegate, but as the vote of Pennsylvania has been cost as a unit, the result was neither remarkable nor significant. There was much feeling among the Conkling men at the falling off of nine of the New York delegates, who voted with the Blaine side for the admission of the anti-Spencer delegates. This was the first open breach in the New York delega-

This was the first open breach in the New York delegation.

THE MOULTIONS.

After the contested so the had been got rid of and when the report of the Committee on Resolutions was read, Mr. Davis, of Texas, endeavored to put a backbone into the resumption plank by moving an amendment, declaring the intention of the party to stand by the Resumption act. It was defeated, but the general opinion expressed around the Convention was that the financial plank of the platform is a great blunder, since it puts the republican party on democratic ground and prevents the raising of a hard money lasue in the campaign. The democrats say just what the republican party now says, that they are in favor of a reture to specie payments at soon as the business of the country will warrant it.

The appearance of the "heathen Chines" in the revolution of inquiry, the platform proposing to inquire into the Mongolian emigration, brought Massachusetts to the front. Mr. Pierce, of that State, denounced this as the first distinction ever sought to be made by the republican party against men on account of race. This address reminded all very vividly of the fanatical spirit in which, on all occasions, Massachusetts is ready to sacrifice any State or States to her theories of what is right.

THE MONINATIONS.

The platform having been agreed to, the business of trotting out the Presidential horses was commenced. Before it was ended the nomination of candidates were, and the speeches seconding such nominations assumed the character of an oratorical competition somewhat in the style of that recently published by the students of leading colleges. All the honors of this display were taken easily, and with point to spare by Colonel Ingersoil, of Illinois yet he was not without competitors of some renomination of Bristow, and was well seconded by Po-tand, G. W. Curtis and R. H. Dana. Both Mr. Curtis and Mr. Dana are gentlemen of

pretension as an orator. But the Western man wa merely possessed of greater vigor, fire and apt ness in his perception of the possibilities of the occa-sion, but he was the superior of the men in the finished point and especial beauty of his address. One of the most remarkable demonstrations ever seen in any convention was that made upon

THE NOMINATION OF BLAINS.

It was an overwhelming outburst. Before the nomnation of Morton and of Bristow the demonstration ination of Morton and of Bristow the demonstrations were striking, but these expressions of sympathy or admiration were confined to the mixed multitude of outsiders, to clubs and callow youths in the galleries. Delegates did not join in. It was otherwise when the name of Biaine came up. At that name delegates on the floor jumped to their foct, stood on the chairs and waved their hands and should with the same extravagant demany who do not specially admire the man from Maine, but were carried away in the storm. It was an almost unprecedented demonstration. The colored man from Georgia who seconded Mr. Blaine's nomination was a singular specimen of the African statesman. With a huge hand, Convention, he thundered away in praise of Blaine until he had to be almost forced off the platform. As he was sandwiched between the eloquent Ingersoil and

Conkling was in good taste and made some admirable bits, but the enthusiasm of the Convention was evi-dently with Blaine, and if the voting could have taken place on the instant there could be no doubt what the result would been. There is a hint that the oversight in regard to gas was not altogether innocent; that as the pipes are already in the editice it would have needed only a few nours labor to have made it possible to light the hall. the Bristow element in Cincinnati, but this view of the case seems to credit them with wonderful sagacity, as it could not be told twenty-four hours ago whether the absonce of gas would most injure Mr. Blaine or his opponent. Bristow has telegraphed some of his friends here that his name can only be used as the representative of a cause and if the cause fails, his name must not appear, of course. The cause is reform, and if Blaine is nominated it fails, and therefore, Blaine and Bristow is

in that condition of mind in which every word and every movement has a double significance. It was sparring, and the first blood was against the Blaine side. Mr. Hale asked that the rule referring the platform to be struck out. It became apparent at once that Hale had blundered. Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York remarked that it would be as sensi put a man on horseback before you had got a horse He added that the Convention might adopt a platform which would lessen the number of candidates. Both remarks were vigorously applauded. Ex-Governor Noyes, of Now York, said Hale was mistaken as to the usual course of conventions, and Mr. Hale prudently beat a retreat. New York got the next black eye Mr. Benjamin Sollman, of Brooklyn, introduced a resolution that after every ballot for candidates the Convention take a recess of half an hour. Mr. Van ment that at the beginning of each recess, the chairman of each delegation was instructed to label his delegates with the price they expected to sell out for, and whether they would take it as per country produce. Immense heers and laughter, and Mr. Si kman withdrew his proposition, evidently believing that the Convention day, on which curiosity was more eagerly fixed—that over the contested delegations. The Indiana men made a desperate struggle for the Spencer delegation, and it was at first taken for granted that they would carry their point; but they were defeated by a rather close vote on which New York broke and Pennsylvania wen solid for Spencer. The vote is a credit to the Conventhough it was probably the result of political arrange-ments. It was supposed to develop weakness in the Blaine men, for their opponents remarked that the 375 anti-Spencer votes included, all the strength of Blaine and Bristow, with twenty-five Hayes men and ten minority retorted that the minority of 365 in the Conkling, Morton and Hartranit strength.

there was a squabble over the plank concerning Chinese, which brought Mr. Curtis, Mr. E. L. Pierce, rightly thought, because it was too weak, Governor Davis of Texas, introduced an amendment pledging the rency plank. It really means nothing, and the demo-crats at St. Louis cannot promise less without going ever bodily to inflation and rag money. The resolutions being adopted, the exciting event of the day began with Marshall Jewell's nomination for the Presidency. all the nominations were received with boisterous ap-plause, those of Mesera Morton, Bristow and Blaine

test Mr. Blaine's friends were either the more numer-ous or they had the best lungs. Governor Woodford made a very successful speech for Mr. Conking. Mr. Ingersoll was immensely ap-plauded for his for Mr. Blaine, and Governor Noyes plauded for his for Mr. Blaine, and Governor Noyes made a more ingenious and effective speech for Governor Hayes. It is not a very high style of oratory which is used on such occasions, but it may be said to strike the keynote of the campaign which is to follow, and in this aspect it is remarkable that every speaker who interested the audience, even to Mr. Curtis, who was one of Mr. Bristow's seconds, deliberately hoisted the bloody shirt. Mr. Cortis asserted his deep belief that the peace of the country depended upon the continued ascendency of the republican party, and if he and the others had been sincere, they ought, after what they said to have put a declaration in their platform that the whole democratic party ought to be at once put in irons on a bread and water onet. But after all the champions of the different candidates were only bidding for the Southern vote. Of all the candidates the one most modestly recommended was Governor Hartranti, of whom his champion remarked, amid general laughter, that though he did not know everything, he knew that though he did not know everything, he knew enough to take advice, which some people thought an indecent attack upon the administration. It was five o'clock when the nominating speeches were all made. Everybody wanted to go home. Everybody expected the Blaine men to push at once to a vote, but in this turn Mr. Hale disapointed those who hoped he would again blunder. He readily agreed to an adjournment, and thus avoided what might have been shipwreck, for the Convention would hardly have sat through more than one vention would hardly have sat through more than one vote and adjournment after that have given the oppo-nents of Biaine their one for the night's work of com bination. They did not see their opportunity apparently, and let the Convention go home to dinner-s very hot and hungry crewd.

agers find it aimost impossible to hold their delegations together. The muttering is only the real inwardness of the Convention breaking out at last. The men who have the Convention breaking out at last. The men who have suffered themselves to be led along, always intending at last to have their own way, are looking around for their supporters. The late hour at which this is written is a troublesome one for the managers. The whole night will be consumed in new combinations or in attempts at forming them. The Bristow men are going about with joyful laces, and evidently believe they have a chance. The Conkling men also are apparently the possessors of good news. The parently the possessors of good news. The Morton people are cast down, and the Southern delegates are looking around with extreme anxiety for the winning man whom he wishes

important and if they can be isolated from the figh for two or three ballots they may in the end decide the battle. It is hardly possible for the opponents of Blaine to concentrate on any body, but Hayes and the Hayes men see this, and are reported to be firm and determined to join in any combination. Mr. Bristow, who has declined the Vice Presidency, finds it difficult to combine with any one except a New Yorker and that, of course, the Conkling men will vigorously resist. It is still probable that Morton will endeavor to deliver some of his forces to Mr. Bristow, but what success he will have no one can foretell. The break has come and delegates will more or less make their individual choice. The first ballot to-morrow morning may disclose a singular state of things, for demoralization has crept, report says, even into the New York delegation.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 15, 1876. The Republican National Convention met at eleven o'clock, President McPherson in the chair. Previous to the rapping of the President's gavel the band kept up an incessant volley of music. The Convention was slow in getting to business. Delegates were dilatory in coming. Some of them were serving on committees, which were meeting during the morning, and others had been up late last night. The crowd of spectators was about the same as yesterday. Prayer was offered by Rev. George Beecher, paster of the First Presbyte-GEORGE F. HOAR, of Massachusetts-Mr. Chairman

I am requested to present to this Convention a memorial of a large mass of our citizens, who are excluded from any representation here and from any share in the government. I desire to present the memorial of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. (Applicate) Under the order adopted yesterday this memorial of the Committee morial goes to the Committee on Resolutions at once; but I desire to move that Mrs. Sarah Spencor, who has The CHAIR—Is the motion seconded? It was seconded by several delegates and objected to by others house was put and carried by a small majority.

A LADY ADDRESSES THE CONVENTION.

Woman's Suffrago Association, then came forward upon the platform, being received with some applause, and said:—In 1872 the republican party declared that it had emancipated 4,000,000 of human beings and estabmake this high sounding declaration true? The second plank says:-- "We have secured liberty and equality to all." Again-Where were the women of the United States? A little further on, in plant 14, you say:-"The republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble donation to the cause of freedom; their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demand of any class of citizens for addi ful consideration." The republican party afford to recede from its ground four years ago. It cannot afford to stand still still is to die. Nothing that lives is still. Motion is a orward. We now ask you for a plank that will place that mighty emblem of power, the ballot, in the hands of 10,000,000 American citizens—the wives and daugh-ters of this fair Republic. We asked General Logan, who was one of nineteen Senators who voted for woman suffrage in the United States Senate in 1874, how he could speak haif an hour yesterday befure this Convention of men for men where no woman's voice could be heard, without onco naming the disfranchised, unrepresented women of this land. He said he entirely forgot it. Then we say, how will it be with General Logan if the 10,000,000 of women citizens of the United States, with the bailot in their hands, forgot him? We asked Fred Douglass how he, so lately made a citizen, invested with all the rights of a citizen, could speak yesterday of the continued disabilities of his race and not say one word for the women of this land. To a woman—to Harriet Beecher Stowene and his race owed more for the smaneigation of his race than to any man or any body of men or any political party in the land. He said:—'I would have spokes for you if I had thought of it.'' So you see how men represent us. Unless we represent ourselves we have no redress for any wrong—he voice wen to ask for any right. We ask you to open this new century with a declaration that will place the republican party higher in the scroll of fame than all its deeds of the past; that will give new force and meaning to all your former pledges; that will give new force and meaning to all your former pledges; that will win to your side as peers and co-workers the waves and mothers and daughters of this fair Republic.

Export ON RUEER

The Chair—The first business in order is the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

**Mr. Craska, of Penssylvania, chairman of the committee, presented the following report:—

To the Honorable the Flexibers and Markers of the land and the second and the summer of the committee presented the following report:—

Convention, as follows:—

Rule 1. Upon all subjects before the Convention the

States shall be called in alphabetical order, and next the

Ferritories and the District of Columbia.

Rule 1. Upon all subjects before the Convention the States shall be called in alphabetical order, and next the Territories and the District of Columbia.

Rule 2. Each, State shall be entitled to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, according to the late apportionment, and each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two votes. The votes of each delegate shall be reported by its chairman.

Be disposed of before the report of the Committee or Platiform and Resolutions shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platiform and Resolutions shall be disposed of before the Convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

Rule 4. In making the nominations for President and Vice President ingue case shall the calling or the roll be dispensed with. When It shall appear that any candidate has received a majority of the votes cast the p eadent of the Convention that amount the question to be, "Shall the nomination the amount of the convention the shall amount to be again taken; which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a unjority of the votes cast; and when any State has an nonneed its vote it shall so stand until the ballot is announced, unless in case of numerical error.

Rule 5. When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded the same shall be taxen by States, Territories and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of States and Territories in the order heretofore state in and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of States and Territories in the order heretofore state and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of States and Territories in the order heretofore state and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of States and Territories in the order heretofore state and the District of Columbia, the Secretary can be president in the substitution of the delegates in many State, and the call

ase say "ay." The question was put, and the re-

antagonize the entire rule, but move to strike out the last portion of it.

Section 3 was again called for and read.

The PRESIDENT—The proposition is to strike from the rule the word "read," so that the rule shall stand, "The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is acted upon."

Mr. Cresna—Does my friend from Maine wish to discuss his amondment?

Mr. Hale—The whole point, Mr. President, presented by my motion must be set clear. I do not desire to take up the time of this body of men. I will only say that so har as my knowledge goes, either in local, State or national conventions which I have attended before, in no case has the platform, the resolutions of the party, been presented before the nominations and selection of candidates. I believe, sir, that the gentlemea present will see that unless my motion is carried this Convention may remain here for hours tossing as a great body of men will with nothing essential to do, while the Committee on Resolutions may be waiting and debating to report to the House.

Mr. Van Zant, of Rhode Island—Will the gentleman allow me a question? Was not it done in 1860 when President Lincoln was nominated? (Cres of "No!")

Mr. Hale—I am informed by the gentlemen about me that it was not. The gentleman is an older man than I, and was present, perhaps, at that Convention. Mr. Van Zant,—One word more. I understand that the Committee on Platform will be ready to report in five minutes. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hale—I believe that the feeling of the men I see before me is that, when the organization of this Convention is completed, we should proceed at once to the sciention of its candidates. (Loud cheers.)

GEORGE W. HOTCHKISS, of New York—Mr. Chairman, in 1860 we made a platform belore we placed our candidate on it. (Applause.) Practically it may make no difference here to-day, but theoretically it would be an absurdity to place a man on horsehack before you get your horse. (Applause.) Practically it may mak

your horse. (Applause.) If there ever was a time in the history of the republican party when we needed deliberation in our proceedings it is to-day; that in behalf of New York I ask this Convention that they make no forced marches. Let us know what our pisitorm demands of the candidate. You may make a platform that will lessen the number of candidates materially. In 1860 the republican party was composed of an element that had not yet come together, and they must know what the principles of the party are in order to get a lit candidate. More new questions exist to-day in the republican party than existed in 1860. We had then an overshadowing questiou; now we are circumstanced differently, and every speaker upon that stand has told us that we are to meet new issues and new questions. Let us know what new questions we are agreed upon, then we can put a candidate there reflecting our views. He must be a candidate who is known and assured to be a fit exponent of those views—an carnest one, and not one who has get to make up his mind after the platform is made.

Governor Noyes, of Ohio—The gentleman from Maine is decidedly mistaken in his history. In 1860, as the gentleman has just stated, the platform was reported before the candidate was nominated. Eight years ago, I am informed by Lieutenant Governor Log, of my delegation, who was then one of the Committee on Resolutions, the Convention waited a long time for the Committee on Resolutions, the Convention waited a long time for the Committee on Resolutions, the to stand upon. (Applause.) It may make all the difference in the world. When a platform is reported it might turn out that one candidate was fitted to it and the other was not. (Applause.) It may make all the difference in the world. When a platform is reported it might turn out that one candidate was fitted to it and the other was not. (Applause.) I have been in dotted nor at crossed from the resolution, which is now pending for adoption before this body, has neither an i dotted nor at crossed iron the reso

Mr. Cresna—This is a matter of very immaterial dierence, because under the duties I would state to my friend from Maine the report of the Committee on Credentials must be considered before the report of the Committee on Resolutions and before any nominations, and from what I have heard in relation to that report I think my friend from Maine will find we have enough to do when that report comes in.

Mr. Hale—I only asked the question to get from my friend from Rhosic Island the information whether the committee was ready to report.

A Delegate from Rhose Island—I am so informed by my colleague on that committee.

Mr. Hale—Then, Mr. President, I withdraw my motion.

Mr. CESSNA-I demand the previous question on The previous question was ordered and the motion The PRESIDENT—The next business is the motion of

The Pressident—The next business is the motion of Mr. Silliman, from New York, the addition of a new rule. The Secretary will read the proposition made by the gentleman from New York, which is now pending as an addition.

The Secretary—Resolved, That after each balloting, and until some candidate shall receive a majority of the votes cast, this Convention will take a recess for the space of half an hour. (Cries of "No!")

The President—Is the Convention ready for the vote? (Cries of "Yes!")

Mr. Silliman—Perhaps the necessity of the resolution will appear when I state that after each ballot is taken each delegation may wish to have time to consult and confer with other delegations.

Ex-Governor Van Zant, of Rhode Island—I trust before the motion is put it may be amended, and I offer as an amendment is the before the thirty minutes recess be taken each delegation or the chairman of each delegation shall be suitably labelled for what they sak and whether they are cast or country produce. (Loud laughter and appiause).

A Voice—Good for Rhode Island. (Renewed laughter).

A Voice—Good for Rhodo Island. (Renewed laughter).

A DRIEGATE FROM VIRGINIA—I move to lay it on the table.

The PRESIDENT—All in favor of laying the motion of the gentleman from New York on the table, which provides that after each ballot there shall be a recess of thirty minutes, will please say ay.

The question was put, but the result was doubtful, although the ayes were loud and expressive.

The PRESIDENT—I will put the question again. The question is upon laying on the table the motion for this new rule. All in favor of this motion to table will please say ay.

no.

The noes were not so strong.

The President—The ayes appear to have it. The motion is tabled. The next in order is the report of the Committee on Oredentals.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Mr. John T. Ensor, of the Committee on Oredentials, will now read the report.

Mr. Exson, on coming forward, was loudly applauded, and read the following report:—

Mir. Exson, on coming forward, was loudly applauded, and read the following report:—

The majority of the committee report in favor of the admission of the delegation from Alabama headed by Jeremitah Iradiana and Species.

The remainder of the report consists of the names of the delegation.

The remainder of the report consists of the names of the delegation, which have already been published.

Mr. Charles M. Harmis, of Nevada, then came forward, amid considerable cheering, to present

A Minority report.—

From the limited opportunities afforded the committee the minority were led to the conclusion that the delegation headed by Hon. George E. Spencer was the only legitlante representative delegation from that State. (Cheera:) The opinion was based on the following facts and considerations. In August, 1874, a republican State Convention was held at Montgomery, Ala, for the nomination of Sinte officers to be elected that year. At that time there was no faction in the party. Ali r publicans were represented at the Convention, and were satisfied with its action. This Convention appointed a State rescuires Committee, consisting of twelve members, to conduct the succeeding campaign and the act for the party in all things until the Convention to be called in 1875. The committee met and elected Charles E. Meyer chairman. The campaign was conducted under the auspices of this committee, and its action was acquiseced in by all except the democrats. A quoram of the committee met on February 2, 1870, under the call of its chairman, and Issued a call for the Convention of May 24, 1870, which assembled and sent to this Convention the allegation headed by Mr. Spencer. The delegation headed by S. P. Rice claimed that on December 29 the committee created by the Jasen and sent to the committee created by the Jasen sent of two members from each district. A time resons of the Legislature of 1874-5 the Congressional districts in the State, and it was formed by the sent of the convention of the long section of the Legislature of 1874

then referred to and the report concluded with recommending the admission of the Spancer delegation.

Mr. Exson—I move that that subject matter concerning this particular delegation be recommended.

Mr. Crasxa—I move that the report be divided into two divisions; the first to embrace all the report except what relates to the Alabama case. I desire, however, without being offensive to any one, to make another motion. I have learned, partly from members of the committee and partly elsewhere, that in the case of the District of Columbia neither of these delegations come here with that kind of form and regalarity which would entitle them to seats in this Convention. I feel that the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Illianos have been considered in the seat of the seat of the seat of the committee on Resolutions, for instance. Since there is no requality in both credentials which would entitle the District of Columbia delegates to seats here, I therefore move to amend that division of the report by striking out the name of Sayles J. Bowen and inserting the name of Frederick Bouglass.

Mr. Vax Zaxr, of Rhode Island—I wish to ask by what authority any delegates from the District of Columbia are recognized in them of the last Fresidential Convention, they had a delegate on the floor of Congress, and came in, as I supposed, under the same rule as delegates from the Territories. That law is now repealed, and they have no right to delegates here. Tax Craim—A question is already decided.

A Dilegar From Islockar—I wish to safe if the safe the committee of which the gentleman from Fennsylvania is chairman, and they have decided that the bistrict of Columbia shill have a voice. (Applause.)

A Dilegar From Islockar—I wish to safe if the all the alternative of the committee of which the gentleman from Fennsylvania is chairman, and they have decided that his head of the committee of which the gentleman from Fennsylvania is chairman, and they have decided that which have a committee of the committee of the committee of the co

Mr. Cumack, of Indiana, preed that the gentleman from Maryland had come before the Convention with the majority report, but had not stated one single fact in support of the report. It was, therefore, conclusive that the majority had no facts from which they could draw conclusions and sustain their position. (Ap-nianse to

in support of their report, while the minority had sub-mitted conclusive reasons to show that the Spenced delegation was beyond question the legitimate one. The National Committee fairly and squarely offered a compromise, and asked that the question should be left to the republicans of Alabama; but they declined any such proposition.

JAMES K. TYMEN, of Indians, after fistening carefully

Mr. Exson asked it it was sustomary for a committee on credentials to read all its proofs. (Cries of "No, no!")

Mr. Tyrke—Then the gentleman should not question my statement on this point until he is prepared to sustain his own. After looking over this matter as carefully as I can I come to the conclusion that the Convention of May emanated from a mass convention called without the authority of the State Central Committee. If I am right then the only regular and organized delegation from Alabama is that headed by George E. Spencer. Many gentlemen here who have been associated with me in legislative life for many years will bear me witness to the fact that my history and record will indicate that in ever attempt to take unfair advantages of any man. I say to those gentlemen, preventing upon my spirit of lairness in this matter, that the gentlemen who stand here as friends and supporters of any candidate who might have beenfleed by the admission or rejection of either of these delegations cannot afford to ask this Convention to do an unfair thing. Wheever shall be the nominee of this Convention must win it fairly or not at all. (Applause.)

Mr. Drezendorry, of Virginia—Mr. Chairman, in presenting this case to the Convention I shall endeavor to confine myself to the facts as they appeared before the Committee on Credentials. In 1874, at the State Convention a committee of tweive was appointed. That committee by a large number of republicans in the State to call a meeting of the committee or a meeting of the committee or an enting of the committee or an enting of the committee or an enting of the State to call a meeting of the committee or an enting of the conference composed of members from all parts of the State Contral Committee by a large number of this old committee. They came to the conclusion that it was necessary to enlarge the State Contral Committee and make it composed of twenty-lour instead of twelve delegates, in order thas all portlems of the State might be properly represented.

Mr. Atkiks, of Georg

Mr. ATKIKS, of Georgia, rose, and was recognized by the chairman, but there was an objection to his speaking.

The Pursident—The gentleman from Georgia rises, and under the rules he is entitled to be heard.

Mr. ATKINS then took the platform, and and that, as a member of the minority of the committee, he desired to present a few lacts and considerations justifying him in recommending the seating of the Speacer delegation. To his mind these lacts and reasons were unanswerable. The State Cestral Committee of Alabama, in accordance with the custom of the party of that State, appointed a chairman outside of its own number. It might be called irregular, but the republicans of Alabama had always acted under that system. It would not so for the Convention to deletate in regard to transactions that have aireasy taken place. The party followed the work of the committee and responded to its call. There was no difficulty, no deabling of this committee. This question store, Had any power but a convention regularly called, composed of delegates from the party of the State of Alabama, any right to increase or diminish the old committee? In a political sense, was there any sovereignty in Alabama, so far as the republican party was concerned, except the republicans of Alabama, The thought not. A set of gentiemen, conceived the way of taking peases of the republican party of Alabama. In thought not sensition—and it was abthing else. If it had sent too—and it was abthing else. If it had sent too—and it was abthing else. If it had sent too.